

APRIL 3.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Forty-nine members present.

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APRIL 10.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Forty-five members present.

Papers entitled "On the Cambari of Northern Indiana," by Wm. F. Bundy, and "On Lavendulite from Chili," by E. Goldsmith, were presented for publication.

*Remarks on the Yellow Ant.*—Prof. LEIDY remarked that recently while seeking certain animals beneath stones in the woods of our vicinity, he had had the opportunity of observing the Yellow Ant, *Formica flava*, in possession of large numbers of other insects. This fact, in itself common enough, in one respect, was new and of special interest to him, and may be so to others. In one instance a comparatively small colony of the Yellow Ants had three different insects in their possession, consisting of a species of *Aphis*, a *Coccus*, and the larva of an insect, probably coleopterous. The Aphides were kept in two separate herds, and these were separated from a herd of Cocci. The larva was in the midst of one of the former herds. In a larger colony of the Yellow Ants, there was a herd of Aphides which occupied the under part of one margin of the stone and was almost ten inches long by three-fourths of an inch in breadth. The same colony also possessed a separate herd of Cocci, closely crowded and occupying almost a square inch of space. In both colonies the *Aphis* and the *Coccus* were the same. The *Aphis* is pale yellow with white tubercles on the dorsal surface of the abdominal segments. The *Coccus* is of a dark-red hue. Both Aphides and Cocci with few exceptions adhered to the under surface of the stones, and were not attached to roots. They appeared to be carefully attended by the ants, which surrounded them. The larva alluded to was almost six millimetres long, was covered on the back with a thick white cotton-like secretion. It was also carefully attended by the ants, which were frequently observed to stroke it with their antennæ. The Aphides and Cocci were all in good condition, but without visible means of subsistence excepting the neighboring grass roots partially extending into the earth beneath the stones, to which it is probable they were at times transferred by their masters.